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THE HOME RULE BILL SERMS TO STRENGTHEN THE LIBERALS.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

tion Victory at the Polls-It is Be-Beved the Bill Will Be in the Hands of the Lords Early in June-The Upper House Intends to Kill It-Rejoidings Over the Latest Discomsture of the London erease of Intemperance-Queen Victoria's Wealth Estimated at Over 880,000,000-Astrop Will Join Lieut, Peary on His Next Expedition-Is P. A Collins to Succeed Consul General New !

LORDON, Feb. 18.-Aside from the intrinsic merits of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. there is substantial proof to-day that the measure has strengthened the Liberal parts materially in England. The first bye-ele to take place since the provisions of the bill were made public was held at Hexham yester day. This is an agricultural constituency which returned a Conservative member by 82 majority last summer. The seat was declared vacant, owing to a technical violation of the Corrupt Practices act and the same candidates contested it. The Liberal won by a Inof 448 in a total of 9.500 votes. Mr. Gladstone's majority in the House thus becomes 44, with an opportunity for further gains in elections already pending.

In the small hours of this morning the Home Rule bill was read for the first time withou division, and the second reading fixed for March 13. The Opposition have acted so far with something like timidity, but it must not be supposed that they have abandoned the idea of fighting. As a matter of fact, the Tories and Unionists regard the motion for a second reading as the real beginning of the battle, which, if they can so arrange, they will wage without intermission for the remainder of the session. A plan has already been elaborated by which the second reading debate will be extended over a fortnight, and the committee stage will naturally afford boundless opportunities for delay. But the Ministers are not less determined than their opponents. Reasonable time will be allowed at each stage for discussion and criticism, but toward the end of May the House of Commons will be asked to fix the date for passing the bill. The Government will make free use of the new rules of procedure framed for the express purpose of dealing with organized obstruction, and early in June it is confidently asserted that the Home Rule bill will be in the hands of the noble lords.

While the Commons are dealing with the bill in committee, attempts will be made to rouse the country against it by means of a series of great public meetings to be addressed by leaders of the Opposition, and there is some talk of organizing a monster petition against home rule. Lord Salisbury is to stump Ulster early in April. Mr. Balfour is to visit Dublin, and afterward Scotland; and Mr. Chamberlain is to "rouse the midlands." The real object of these demonstrations is to give the House of Lords an excuse for throwing out the bill on the ground that it is not desired by the country. and that if passed it would cause civil war in Ireland. The game scarely seems worth the candle, for the Lords have made up their minds already to kill the bill, and it is doubtful whether even Lord Selisbury could induce them to do otherwise in their present temper.

The episode in the House this week which of all others was most interesting from a tacfical and spectacular point of view was the upanimous condemnation of the Times. The attack and the rout of their old enemy were most cleverly managed by the Irish members. Spite has reduced the eratwhile monarch of the press to a condition of impotent fury. which sometimes makes its self-wounding rage almost pitiful. Even its disgrace by the Pigott forgeries has not taught it discretion where Ireland and home rule are concerned. Every accusation, provided it be black enough. against the Irish members it is ready to en

It so happened that none of the Tories had read its article accusing the Irish members in wholesale fashion of being in the pay of English politicians, so, when Mr. Sexton in most eloquent invective denounced the attack as breach of parliamentary privilege, Mr. Balfour made the mistake of attempting a defence without knowing his ground, as Sexton had read only one of the milder passages of the Balfour's justification fell to the ground when a more severe passage was read. There has never been a more dramatic little

scene in the House than when Mr. Sexton turned upon the Tories, who were inclined a first to ridicule his resentment against the attack on the honor of his colleagues. 'Ves. you iser." he cried with infinite scorn

and you are the gentlemen of England. tell you there is not a peasant in "reland who would not be ashamed of your conduct."

The stinging words of the angry Celt not only shamed his opponents into silence, but won for him all their votes in condemnation of the cowardly attack of their principal journal. Poverty must indeed be bitter when its vic-

time pledge their bodies for the dissection in order to realize a few shillings for food. This was one of the suggestions acted on at the gatherings of the unemployed at the East End this week. It was represented that "subjects" are difficult to obtain and are quoted as high as \$50. It was proposed that nungry men should sell their bodies in advance of death to the hospitals on condition of the present payment of £1. It is feared, however, that the market would soon become

overstocked.

The war of words in Parliament is of such absorbing interest this week that this last evidence of the dire extremity of the hungering masses attracts no notice. The papers dismiss the subject with such cold-bloode comment as a single sentence in the Telegraph which says. "it is hardly likely that their offe will be accepted, but no legitimate objection can be raised to an attempt, however lugubr ous, to earn an honest pound."

A lady writing to the newspapers from fashionable West End address urges society dames to abstain from drinking champages during Lent and give the money thus saved to the poor. The appeal is a curious one and the assumption upon which it is confidently based is acarcely flattering to the rich women of England. How much wine do British women of fashion drink in the course of six weeks? Obviously as estimate would be difficult to make, but the writer of this appeal declares that "if only few ladies would put themselves bravely into this little champagne movement during Len hundreds of starving souls would be relieved.

Concurrently with this peculiar appeal come the announcement that the Government pro poses this session to deal with the very seriou and growing evil of home drinking by women existence of this vice is due in large measure o granting to retail grocers licenses for the sale of wines, beer, and spirits. Since this system was established, about twenty years ago the drink demon has entered thousands o lecent households and has stayed there with consequences that are told almost daily in the police and divorce courts its vic-time would lose caste if seen drinking in taverns or hotels, but it is deplorably easy for them to arrange with the family grocer to supply an occasional bottle of wine or spirits and enter it in the bill as tea or coffee. The thing is done every day in thousands of ho and almost the only way to kill it is to abolish the grocer's license, which the Government is

it to significant of t'e unseer feeling not

only in Russia but throughout Europe, that every atranger manifesting any unusual culosity about his surroundings is suspected of being a spy. The other day in Strasburg a man was noticed examining the street lamps and finding his way from one to another by means of a small diagram. He was promptly

arrested and his document seized. He protested in vain that he had been newly employed by the gas company and was merely inspecting the lamps. He was imprisoned several hours, when, his story proving true, he was released without apolegy. Even then his plan was not returned to ilm, but was sent to the company's office.

French lovers sometimes resort to bold ex-pedients to circumvent the law which forbids marriage without consent of the parents of both the bride and groom, even though the couple be each fifty years old. A case before the courts this week is that of the son of distinguished General and the daughter of a wealthy Martinique couple, who had separated. The father of the bride gave his consent. but the mother refused. A clause of the law provides that if a parent has disappeared and four persons swear to the fact consent may be waived. The groom produced four persons who swore that his prospective mother-in-law was nowhere to be found. The marriage then took place privately. A friend who met the mother the other day, informed her that she had a charming son-in-law. Indignant at the trick played on her, she asks the courts to declare the marriage void and punish all concerned.

A manifestation of human sympathy which is not without its significance and value just now was the visit paid yesterday by the Prince of Wales to Lambeth Workhouse. It was not the formal and perfunctory affair which such visits usually are, and no warning was given of his coming until a few minutes before his arrival. The master of the workhouse

said to-day about the incident: "Almost the first remark he made after stepping out of his brougham was, 'Mind now, no one knows that I am making this visit, intimating that it was no formal visit, with everything beforehand in apple-pie or der. He was here over two hours, and made a complete examination of the whole establishment. Visiting first the dining rooms he passed on to the living rooms, sleeping rooms, children's rooms, infirmary, and so on throughout the building, making all the while the most searching inquiries in reference to the arrangements, regulations, and so on. In fact the questions which he put astonished me. They were questions which only an expert would think of asking, and certainly re vealed surprising knowledge of details and

the practical minutim of the subject. "He appeared particularly interested in the food question, and spent considerable time looking into our arrangements in this respect. He was not quite courageous enough to tr any of the fare himself, but he examined it carefully. On one point he expressed an opin ion rather decidedly, but I am not sure whether he would wish me to make it gener ally known, namely, in reference to the supply of tobacco. I pointed out the rooms to him where the old men had their smoke, and told him what was the cost of tobacco provided. Mr. Hedley asked him whether he considered this expenditure justifiable. I think perhaps I had better not give you the exact words of his reply. Nothing seemed to please or in-terest him more than the sight of the aged inmates enjoying their smoke, from which

perhaps you can draw your own conclusion. The newspapers are again figuring out the amount of the Queen's wealth, and the sum is placed at between £4.000,-000 and £5,000,000, exclusive of property. It is publicly predicted that by the terms of Her Majesty's will her private property will not go to the Prince of the Duke of Edinburgh, or the German Empress, but that the bulk will be divided be tween her favorite son, the Duke of Con naught, and her favorite daughter. Princess

A story which overmatches that of Ray Hamilton and Eva Mann has been told in the Chancery Court this week. Eighteen years ago Frederick Coxon, then a young man, returned to his home at Newcastle after long wandering abroad bringing with him a wife and Coxon family, because the child was admitted to have been born before wedlock. After a time the situation was accepted, and the little one became a great favorite of all the family A little later Coxon was killed while hunting. He died intestate, and the members of his family surrendered half of their portion of \$50,000 to which they were entitled to the child. In 1879 the widow married again. Ten years later her husband began Livorce proceedings. A search of her papers revealed evidence that the child sur posed to be Coxon's was neither his nor his wife's. The latter had purchased the infant for £5 from a servant girl who was its mother. Coxon all his life believed the boy was his sor and so did his relations after his death until these facts were brought out. The relations brought suit against the former Mrs. Coxor to recove. 's money advanced to her for the teen years. The woman admitted all the facts as set forth, but denied the right to recover money already spent for the benefit of the boy. who is now 20 years old. The Court has de-

cided that she must refund all .. she received. Eyvind Astrup, the companion of Lieut. Peary on his great ice journey, is to meet the explorer in London and arrange for joining the latter's Greenland expedition next summer. Astrup says that although the expe dition does not directly aim at the Pole itself its members will endeavor to reach it if the onditions are favorable.

It is said that many Americans of social ambition are much incensed because their names have been omitted from the recently published book of the crests of Great Britain and Ireland. Only twenty-four American families are mentioned in this volume as en titled to the use of crests. It is suggested as a possible explanation that none of the others has paid the fees for registration at the Heralds' College; but certain it is that some of the bluest blood in the United States has been ignored. We may be sure that the opportunity thus suggested for the issue of a rival volume without any such invidious omisions will not long be unimproved. There's

millions in it. The Prince of Wales's leves at St. James's Palace on Monday will be a brilliant affair, although in the Lenten season. Although the master of ceremonies notified the diplomaticorps some days ago in a circular engraved upon heavy gilded paper that the Prince would receive on that date, the number of foreigners who have sought court presentation is quite small. Aside from Minister Lincoln, Secretary White, and Commander Cowles, the naval at taché, the only American to be presented will be Mr. Astor.

Mr. Vanderbilt leaves London to-morrow for the South of France. He has taken much in-terest in the details of the construction of the new yacht which is being built for him, hu the description of the craft is not yet made

As far as can be learned the British Foreign Office still takes no interest whatever in Amer ican intentions regarding Hawait. The For

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eign Office was informed of the nature of President Harrison's annexation message to the Senate several hours before it was made public, but no action was taken either here or in Washington by the British representatives.

The latest information about the much-de-layed announcement of the betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess May is that it is withheld by the Queen's direction, because the Duke of Clarence is not yet buried. The great block of Russian marble which is being prepared for the sarcophagus will be ready in a ew days. When the body of the dead Prince has been finally put in its last resting place it is said that the announcement of the new alliance of his royal flancée will be made.

A new style of wall decoration may become popular in these hard times in England. Dover street sufferer by the recent corporation collapses has papered one of the rooms of his house with share certificates, now valueless. but which represent the investment of an im-mense sum. C. W. King, a well-known philatelist, set the fashion some time ago by cover ing the walls of his room with postage stamps valued at \$3,500.

An American physician, a poor friend of his professional brethren at home, is writing to medical journals here advising impecunious English doctors to settle in the United States. He paints a rosy picture of American opportunitles and conditions of practice, even ventur ing such surprising assertions as that no practice is ever considered purchasable in the States. The exodus has not begun vet.

The British Foreign Office has been some what perturbed by an incident which recent y occurred in St. Petersburg, and which, strange to say, has not yet been reported in the English newspapers, although it has been discussed in the diplomatic circles of every European capital. It happened last week at one of the great court fates given in honor of the Emir of Bokara, the Central Asian potentate, who is more than suspected of carrying on intrigues against the English in India and Afghanistan. The grand master of ceremonies by accident or design placed Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador, immediately after the Emir. whereupon Sir Robbert bounced indignantly out of the room saying that the representative of the Empress of India could not possibly give precedence to a third-rate Asiatic prince, who was also a vassal of the Czar. On being informed of this the Czar sent this message to the Ambassador:

"His Excellency forgets that the Emir is our guest, and that we are accustomed to treat our vassals with a courtesy which the English are not in the habit of extending to theirs." Since then the Emir has had his revenge by

concluding a treaty of commerce with Russia

which will exclude India from the Central Asian markets. The report is current in American diplomatic circles here that John C. New's successor as Consul-General in London will be Patrick A. Collins of Boston, M. C. Ring has taken the post of Deputy Consul-General, succeeding

Moffat. The evidence taken at the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Anchor liner Roumania on the coast of Spain in October last fully justifies those whose persistence forced the department to investigate the disaster after it had actually refused to act. It has been placed virtually beyond doubt that most of the lives lost would have been saved if the officers had done their duty, and if there had been no cowardly, helpless Lascars among the crew. For at least a half hour after striking the steam ... lay upon an even keel, quite still and with no sea washing over her, but no attempt was made by anybody to help the passengers. The only life belts on the ship had been stolen by the Lascars, and the only boat launched was got out by the same cowardly wretches secretly while the passen gers were kept below in ignorance of their peril, and ultimately were drowned like rate in a cage. Efforts were made at the inquiry to ascertain the company's savings in wager bill by employing Lascars instead of British seamen, but the Board of Trade officers and the company's lawyers, apparently working in unnatural union, effectually burked all ques

tions directed to that end. The Southampton corporation has completed arrangements for welcoming the New York, the first of the Inman line to enter nalled off Hurst Castle the American flag will be holsted on the public buildings, and the Mayor and corporation, with bands and banners, will embark on a special steamer, which, with other vessels, will meet the hig liner and escort her to her berth. A great public banquet will take place, at which the chief guests will be Minister Lincoln, Secretary White. Consul-General New, and her Majesty's Post

master-General. All efforts having falled to bring Bubear and Hanlan together in a match on the Thames, Bubear is preparing to go to America. He will endeavor to take a four-oared crew to row a the Chicago regatta. His team will be made up of Billy East, the ex-champion; Bill Bakky. Bill Haines, and himself, while Sidney Win gate will probably go as extra man.

Col. North's nominations are the favorites for the Waterloo Coursing Cup, which will be run at Live pool on next Wednesday. Experts think tf .t Fullerton will win again, making his fourth victory. The public are backing Isinglass for the Derby. Others are taking all the fives to one that are being laid against Squire Abington's Meddler.

Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews began training on Wednesday. The Oxford crew is now definitely made up, and is considered stronger than last year's eight. The Cambridge eight is still subject to changes. The two crews will not arrive on the Thames until March, which will give them a little over three weeks' training in London. It is expected that the Cambridge crew will be a little heavier than the Oxford eight.

ONE SHERIFF SUBMITS.

The Clash Between State and Federal Au-thority in South Caroline Partly Settled. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.-Sheriff Nance of Abbeville, one of the county officials sen tenced to \$500 fine and imprisonment by the United States Court for contempt, to-day purged himself in open court of the contempt and was ordered to be released from custody The \$500 fine, however, still remains, judg-The \$500 fine, however, still remains, judgment having been entered up against him for that amount. The Sheriffs of Anderson and Alken have both returned to their homes on parole, being ill. The Sheriff of Newberry remains in custody of the Marshal, having thus far refused to purge himself of contempt.

It is probable that he will be committed to just by Monday. The deputy marshal charged with releasing the railroad property levied upon by the Sheriff returned to the city to-day and reported all the property surrendered. The Attorney-General of the State and his associate counsel are still in consultation here, but have not yet decided upon any plan for an appeal.

Earthquakes in Yellowstone Park. BOZEMAN, Mon., Feb. 18.-Dr. Charles H. Plummer of this city has just returned from Yellowstone National Park. He says that a series of earthquakes have been felt in the park during the last few weeks, one of which was the most severe since the discovery of the park. The main road south of Norris Geyser Basin caved in for a long distance. Parts of the park further away have not been heard from on account of the deep snow. Above the Mammoth Hot Springs there is a solid bed of snow seven feet deep. Dr. Plummer reports that the Mammoth Excelsior Geyser is very active.

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FRANCE'S CRISIS NOT OVER.

THE RIBOT MINISTRY STILL IN A YERY WEAR POSITION.

Ribot Compelled to Accept the Support of Men Who Are Discredited Before the Country-The Popular Demand for Disso lution Grows Apace-Socialists Are Gainers by the Recent Turmoll-They Are Working With Tremendous Energy. Parts Fab 18 - A superficial observer

night easily conclude, after the Government's apparent victory in the Chamber on Thursday, that the days of crises for France are over and political affairs have subsided into a condition of only ordinary uncertainty. The vote of conidence, as a matter of fact, has in no way strengthened the Ribot Government, which is really in a weaker position than that occupled by the Loubet Cabinet just be-fore its fall. Everybody now understands that the famous speech by Cavaignae last week and the resolution which accompanied it constituted a severe rebuke of the Government. Premier libot refused to recognize the criticism and held on till he could make fresh alliances. This he has sucreeded in doing for the time being, but he has peen forced to seek his support among the suspected and the guilty. He has sought or accepted the aid, for instance, of Clemenceau and his followers. This was a most desperate resort. The brand of guilt has not been officially placed upon the great Radical, but he is hopelessly discredited before the country. Others in the same desperate situation came to the support of the Cabinet this week.

It needs no argument to prove that an alliance between those members of the Chamber who are genuinely virtuous and those agains whom the blackest accusations are made and believed cannot long endure. It does not fol-low that the status quo will be immediately disturbed.

The necessity for serious routine work by Parliament is recognized by all. The budget must be passed and other important matters disposed of. If the excitable Deputies can be induced to maintain their sanity, we may expect to see ordinary legislative duties disposed of before the great campaign against the republic is resumed in the Chamber.

Outside of Parliament the popular demand for dissolution grows apace. The Petit Journal, usually almost non-partisan, has thrown the influence of its tremendous circulation into the dissolutioncampaign. It calls on the Ministry to govern over the heads of the Chamber, All compounding with or surrender to Clémenceau, it declares, would have been unworthy yesterday, and hencewould be criminal. He must forth be left to take care of himself and to Cornelius Herz, whom he preferred. In other words the prevailing official hypocrisy is becoming clearer to the people every day, and the effect of its full unveiling will be almost revolutionary.

There is one reason not openly urged as yet in favor of immediate dissolution, which is of vast importance. It is admitted by everybody that the faction which will most of all profit by the turmoll of the past few weeks is the Socialist party. Even their opponents grant that if they possessed thorough organization the Socialists would sweep the country in the next election. They are working with tremendous energy to secure that organization. If the election does not take place till October, they will be comparatively well pre-pared to make the fulles: use of their power. Only by an immediate poll can the danger of Socialist domination be certainly overcome.
If the polling should take place in the spring instead of autumn, the new Chamber would probably be Republican, though, of course, with an almost entirely new personnel. Great Socialist gains are inevitable whenever the

The prevailing sentiment in the Chamber is still against dissolution. Almost all the members who desire to be returned think their chances will be improved by delay. They be lieve that time and explanations will change the prevailing public sentiment which still holds under suspicion of Panama corruption the personal ambition of members solely which causes opposition to immediate dissolution.

Outside the campaign against the Govern ment is still pursued relentlessly. The attack upon the confidence of savings bank depositors has caused an excess of withdrawals we deposits amounting to more than 50. 000,000 france in the past month in spite of energetic Government measures to check the movement. The strain has been well sustained, and the indications are that public confidence is returning.

The rather pathetic details of Charles de Lessens's farewell visit to his father have not been lost upon the French people, but they have not aroused any popular demand for mitigation of the sentences. The clamor for leniency comes only from certain journal which profited most by the distribution of the Panama press corruption fund. The pub lished appeals for executive pardon for Le Grand Français, in order to permit him to go the grave undisgraced, are impossible of realization, because M. de Lesseps cannot be pardoned unless he becomes actually a prisoner under sentence of court. This, in all probability, will never be. A better indication of true public senti ment is found in the action of the local authorities in Paris and other cities, who, since the conviction of the Panama prisoners, are promptly renaming streets, squares, &c., which bear the name de Lesseps. Even the directors of the Eiffel Company have called a special meeting for the purpose of changing the name of the corporation.

PANAMA CANAL INFESTIGATION,

De Lessops's Visit Here Changed Sentimen in Favor of the Pausma Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The special committee of the House engaged in an investigation of the Panama Canal Company rather unexpectedly resumed its investigation in this city to-day. The Hon. Jere. Wilson of the law firm of Shellabarger & Wilson of this city testified that he had been engaged by the American Committee of the Panama Company to make an argument, with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, in behalf of the company before a Senate committee. He received \$2,500 for his services J. Floyd King, formerly a member of Con-

gress from Louisiana, testified to matters con nected with an investigation on the subject of an interocean ship railway by a special com-mittee of Congress, of which he was Chairman. He testified that he had learned from Mr Thompson, or from some other person officially connected with the Panama Company that Mr. Lincoln had begun to purchase land on the Pacific coast of the Isthmus of Panama. The committee reported a resolution declaring that the interest of the United States would be advanced by the acquisition of harbors on the Isth-mus, and declared it to be the duty of the Government to obtain title to the land Mr. Lincoln had begun to acquire, if it should be found that title was not then vested in the United States. The Secretary of the Navy in-formed him that these harbors had been taken possession of by the United States under the

It Is a Fact

That the most skilful artisans can produce the finest goods. Old Dominion Cigarettes are made by the most experienced cigarette manufacturers and a handsome photograph to enclosed in each package. - Ada.

part payment made by Mr. Lincoln. Witness's committee made a report in favor of an interoceanie ship railway, and a later report asserting the Monroe doctrine as one which should be applied against the construction of a canal by a foreign power. The report assemed to have many friends when made, but in a short time the public mind seemed to have become changed and but little heed was given to the Monroe doctrine. On motion of Mr. Cox of New York the report was laid on the table. The Hayes Administration was strongly in favor of upholding the Monroe doctring and was hostile to the French company. Witness had frequent communications with Secretary Thompson, whom he wanted to use force, if necessary, to stop the liveasion of this territory by the French Government under the Wise concession. Mr. Thompson was strongly opposed to the French company, and was vohement in his expression that the Monroe doctrine should be asserted against the Panamy Canal Company.

Mr. Geary—What, then, did you think of the retirement of Secretary Thompson to become the representative of the Panama Canal Company?

Mr. King—Of course I thought it was a most

the representative of the Panama Canal Company?

Mr. King—Of course I thought it was a most unprecedented action.

Mr. Geary—Surely it must have shocked you to find a man who was so opposed to the Panama Company as Secretary of the Navy, become its agent.

The Witness—It did; but I felt that the act was his own, and I did not go to him and reprimend him. I had not the slightest premonition that he was going to resign. I never went near him, and had no talk with him after he resigned from the Cabinet.

To further questions Mr. King said that he knew there was great rivairy between the two canal projects, one side being led by Eads and the other by Admiral Ammen.

Mr. Geary—Don't you know that Thompson was here at that time in the interest of the Panama Company?

Panama Company?

Mr. King-No. sir: our investigation termi-nated before Thompson went out of the Cab-

nated before Thompson went out of the Cabinet.

Mr. Geary—Don't you remember that in the
subsequent (the Forty-seventh) Congress an
attempt was made in Congress to get recognition for the Nicaragua Canai Company, and
that its failure was hailed as a great victory
for the l'anama Company?

Mr. King—I think it was, but I am not sure.
He then explained that he had dropped the
matter in the Forty-seventh Congress because
of discouragement and because he had a bitter contest for his seat before a Republican
Congress, and also that he might give more
time to the improvement of the Mississippi
River, in which he was interested.

Mr. Geary aske a number of questions as to
whether, at the time the canai matters were
under discussion, there was not a good deal of
talk about the use of improper means to influence legislation.

Mr. King replied by saying that there were

fluence legislation.

Mr. King replied by saying that there were plenty of rumors, but that he knew of no circumstances of the sort. The painful fact, to his mind, was that after the visit of De Lesseps to this country there was a lack of feeling regarding the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. There was an atmosphere which suggested that public sentiment had been mysteriously changed concerning the Panama Canal Company.

mysteriously changed concerning the Panama Canal Company.

Mr. Gearr—You had a great deal of acquaintance with this question. The proposition is that an attempt was made by the Hayes Administration to enlarge the Monroe doctrine, so as to exclude foreign corporations from rights on the Isthmus. The application of the Monroe doctrine, as asked by Mr. Hayes, was refused. Now, there must have been talk about this at the time. Was the result caused by appeals to their pockets?

mis at the time. Was the result caused by appeals to the intelligence of Legislatures or by appeals to their pockets?

Mr. King -Befor De Lesseps came here the sentiment was very strongly in faver of the Monroe doctrine and American control. I know of no improper means used to change that sentiment and cannot recall any circumstances, save one. A lady, now dead, said to me in badinage, as I took it, something about "better get some of De Lesseps's money." I turned it off and it passed as a joke, and perhaps she meant it as such. That is the only time shy improper speech about such matters was made in my hearing. I think it was immediately after De Lesseps was here. After Mr. Thompson's resignation. I went to him and asked him if there was anything further I could do, and he dropped his chin on his breast, as if despondent, and said, "Nothing."

his breast, as it despondent and sale, ing."

Mr. Patterson—Mr. Seligman testified that Thompson resigned as Secretary of the Navy to go with the canal company, with the consent and approval of Mr. Hayes.

Mr. King (declaively)—I solemnly do not believe it. Mr. Hayes: whole moral and montal bearing was in about to establish to it.

This evening Messrk Storer and Patterson will leave for Terre Haute. Ind., to examine ex-Secretary Thompson.

M'KINLEY'S EMBARRASSMENTS. Friends Raily to the Governor's Aid in His Financial Distress,

Youngsrown, O., Feb. 18.-Gov. McKinley eft here this morning for Columbus much disheartened. The Walker failure is growing in liabilities, and it is now known that the Governor is endorser on at least \$75,000 worth of notes given by Robert Walker. The Governor does not know how much the notes will aggregate, nor which ones have been paid. He placed implicit confidence in Walker. The Governor is not worth more than \$40 .-000 or \$50,000, and the payment of these otes will leave him a financial wreck. Friends here, who are the richest men in the valley, undertaken to raise the amount for which the Governor is responsible, and loan it to him on his personal notes, giving him time to recover. The amount has been raised, practically, and is ready to be applied as soon

as the liabilities are known definitely. CLEVYLAND, Feb. 18.-Gov. McKinley passed through Cleveland this afternoon. asked about the Walker failure he said: "I do asked about the Walker failure he said: "I do not know anything more about it than was published in the morning papers. I do know that it is bad enough. But it is an entirely private matter, and I must beg to be excused from saying anything for publication."
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18.—Offers of assistance are coming to Gov. McKinley from many sections of the country, so general is the symmathy for him. Several of his friends in remote cities have even gone so far as to telegraph to him. offering to come here with their check books and take all the burden from him.

GOEBEL'S INVENTION VALUELESS.

The Courts Beelde that the Incandescen Lamp Belongs to Mr. Edison. BOSTON, Feb. 18.-Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court rendered a decision today granting a preliminary injunction against the Beacon Vacuum Pump and Electrical Company, in a suit brought by the Edison Company. The Beacon Company said that Edison's patent upon the fliament lamp was invalid for want of novelty. This assertion was made upon an allegation that Henry Goebel, a German watchmaker of New York city, made he incandescent lamp in 1854. Therefore the Edison patent was no novel invention, or, at

ment. Judge Colt concludes a long decision by say ing: "It has often been laid down that a meritorious invention is not to be defeated by something which rests in speculation or experiment or which is rudimentary or incom-plete. The law requires not conjecture, but certainty.

least, must be limited to the coll form of file-

picts. The law requires not conjecture, but certainty.

"It is easy, after an important invention has gone into public use, for persons to come forward with claims that they invented the same thing years before, and to endeavor to establish this by the recollection of witnesses as to events long past. Buch evidence is to be received with great caution, and the presumption of novelty arising from the grant of the patent is not to be overcome except upon the most clear and convincing proof.

"When the defendant company entered upon the manufacture of incandescent lamps in May. 1881, it well knew the consequences which must follow a favorable decision for the Edison Company in the New York case. Owing to the large interests involved I have carefully considered this motion, and I am astisfied upon the evidence and the law applicable thereto that it should be granted."

Broke a \$1,000,000 Will.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia. Feb. 18.-The jury in the Bever will case yesterday returned a verdiet setting aside the will on the ground of the mental incapacity of Sampson C. Bever. The atter was a ploneer banker at this city, dying last fall leaving an estate of \$1,000,000. Two daughters by the will got about \$40,000 each, the balance being left to the three sons. The daughters contested the will, claiming their father was of unsound mind, and that he was unduly influenced by his sons. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

"Y. & S." Stick Licorice. Safeguard against sore throat. Pure and wholesome.

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles. Ripans Tabules for sour stomach. Ads. package.-Ada

SHE WAS LOST IN THE STORM. Old Mes. Whitley Found Dead in the Spon

Mary Ann Whitiey, who lived at 29 Orchard street, Jersey City, announced her intentions at 7 o'clock on Friday evening to go to the snow storm was raging, and her family tried to prevail upon her to remain at home. The church is more than a mile away from her home, and the road is over a dreary stretch of meadows. Mrs. Whitley, although 63 years old, was strong and vigorous. She said she could take a cara couple of blocks from the house down to the church and back again. She left home a few minutes after 7. The services in the church last about an hour and a half, and, under ordinary circumstances. Mrs. Whitley would have been home attitl5 o'clock. When 10 o'clock came and she had not returned the family became alarmed. Her sons, George and James, started out to look for her. They went to every place they thought she might have stopped on her way home, but failed to get any trace of her. They got back home about midnight, and finding that she had not returned renewed their scarch. They continued it all through the long stormy night, going back to the house at intervals in the hope that the missing woman might have reached there.

When daylight came and there were no tidings of Mrs. Whitley the police were notified and a general alarm sent out from Police Headquarters. Her sons, although worn out with their weary and fruitless work of the night, kept up their scarch.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Whitley brothers were walking up hontgomery street, George saw a dark object in the snow on the meadows north of Montgomery street, near Fremont street, He plunged through the drifts and found that the object was the dead looky of his mother.

Mrs. Whitley evidently had lost her way while returning from church in the blinding storm and had perished from cold and exposure. in the church last about an hour and a half.

MISS HILD'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. Brown Says She Found Her Sick to Front of Her Door.

Newark has a mystery in the death of Lizzle Hild, the 17-year-old daughter of Balthard Hild of 241 West Kinney street. She died at 5 o'clock on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. William Brown at 142 Summit street. Mrs. Brown has told conflicting stories about herself, but sticks to one statement in relation to the girl. She says she started to go down town on Tuesday afternoon, and met the girl in front of her door. The girl complained of being her door. The girl complained of being deathly sick, and begged her to help her. Mrs. Brown says she never saw her before, but out of pity she took her in and placed her upon a lounge. Shortly afterward the girl ejected something which looked like Paris gree; and talked of sulcide and poison. She then asked Mrs. Brown to send a note to a friend, and Mrs. Brown to send a note to a friend, and Mrs. Brown to send a note to a friend, and Mrs. Brown did so, but she professes not to know to whom the note was sent. A young man whom she says she does not know responded to the note, and went away immediately, to return with a doctor whom Mrs. Brown does not know.

She says that Lizzle told her that she came from Boston, and had been in Newark only three weeks, but afterward she gave Mrs. Brown a postal card addressed to her mother in West Kinney street. Newark, upon which she wrote that she would belhome on Sunday. Mrs. Brown remembered this address, and sent for Mrs. Hild on Thursday evening, when the girl was sinking.

Mrs. Hild and her son started for the house at once, but they found Lizzle dead. Mrs. Brown said the girl frequently told her that it was "all Marling's fault." but positively refused to tell her whom she meant, saying that she would die before she would tell his name. The County Physician. County Prosecutor, and the police are investigating the case, and little credence is given to professions of ignorance. It has been learned that the only young man whom Lizzie encouraged was Charles Rosin of 64 Broome street. The police have a bundle of his leiters to the girl, but they have not found him or learned who the doctor was whe treated the girl.

Lizzle was employed as a paper box maker by H. N. Doolittle. She quit work on Monday and told her mother that work was slack. She left home on Tuesday morning and her mother of ill not again see her alive.

Mgs. SATOLLI AND BISHOP WIGGER. deathly sick, and begged her to help her. Mrs.

MGR. SATOLLI AND BISHOP WIGGER. It is Said that the Former Has Planned to

Publicly Censure the Latter. The concluding chapter of the parish troubles of St. Mary's and St. Henry's churches in Bayonne is expected to be made public at the services in those edifices this morning.

When the Rev. Father Thomas M. Killeen. rector of St. Mary's Church, read Bishop Wigger's letter to his parishioners last Sunday morning he refrained from making any commorning he refrained from making any comment upon the Bishop's interpretation of Archibishop Satolli's decision in the charges of Cahensivism preferred against Bishop Wigger by Father Killeen. Later in the day, however, Father Killeen said that he had refrained from defending himself because he did not care to bring his Bishop into contempt. He also said that he would quietly wait until Archbishop Satolli favored the public with an interpretation of the decision, or took some other action in the premises.

It is now understood that Archbishop Satolli has acted in the matter, and that he has severely rebuked Bishop Wigger for misinterpretating the decision. It is known that Father Killeen has in his possession a letter bearing on the case, presumably from Mgr. Satolli, which shows Bishop Wigger to have been in error in certain statements contained in his official communication to the parish priests. Father Killeen was seen last evening and admitted having such a letter, but he would not say anything concerning the contents or the author, beyond a statement that the document is desligned to forever settle the controversy. Father Killeen admitted also that his instructions were to read the letter to his parishioners at every service in his church to-day.

The petition to Archbishop Satolli requesting that the Rev. Father Andrew M. Egan be recalled from his exile at Morris Plains and be reappointed as curate of St. Marry's Church was sent to Archbishop Satolli on Friday. It contained the signatures of several hundred of the leading Protestants of the city. Many of the signers of the petition have also subsoribed their names to a testimonial to Father Killeen, which is also to be forwarded to Archbishop Satolli.

ARCHBISHO? KENRICK VERY LOW. ment upon the Bishop's interpretation of

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK VERY LOW His Death Expected at Any Moment-Arch. bishop Ryan Summoned.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 18.-The venerable Archi-

bishop Kenrick, nearly 90 years old, is lying at the point of death, and is expected to pass away at any moment. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia has been summoned to St. Louis to take a last look at Archbishop Kenrick, who first helped him to rige, and whose condition and assistant he was for twelve years. Father Hardy, the editor of the organ of the Philadelphia diocese, the Catholic Standard, who is now in St. Louis, says that Year-General Brady, who has been South, has also been ordered to return to St. Louis at once.

The Archbishop's mind wanders continually, and no one is admitted to see him. Even his Chancellor, the Rev. Father Van der Sanden, failed to get an interview. He found agreat mass of mall received weeks ago on the table, and no one to attend to it. Ylear-General Brady's iliness came at a most unfortunate time. Formerly he attended to all these duties for the Archbishop, but he went South after the conference of Bishops to recover his health and to allow the priests free and unimpeded speechabout the coming coadjutor. Dr. Gregory, the Archbishop's physician, visits him every day, and declines to venture an opinion as to how long life will linger. The priests say that the Archbishop occasionally in his delirium will hold out his arm to his servant and murmur: "Michael, take me home—take me home at once." to take a last look at Archbishop Kenrick.

DISAPPROVES OF CRINOLINE.

An Utterance on the Subject from Mrs. Cleveland, LAKEWOOD, Feb. 18.-Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

the wife of the President elect, does not approve of the introduction of criuoline. She told several ladies who called upon her here that she was satisfied with the present style of dress, and saw no reason why there should be a change. None of her fraugural dresses are to be made to be worn with a crinoline.

If All the Wisdom of the World Was gathered together it would pronounce the Old Dominion Cigarettes the best for the money. Ten for 5 cents. Photograph in each

PRICE FIVE CENTS. READING SOLD FURIOUSLY.

HALF A MILLION SHARES TRADED IN

IN TWO HOURS. More Then the Entire Capital Stock Sold in

Two Days with a Drop of Ten Points-York in the Midst of All the Short Sales ? The liquidation in Reading securities on the Stock Exchange appeared to be more preent and extensive yesterday than it had b Friday. The transactions in the stock were on a scale unprecedented in the history of the Exchange. On Feb. 11 of last year the trading in Reading footed up 565,685 shares, but the dealings were apread over five hours. In the two hours of business yesterday morning 518,000 shares changed hands, which was at

shares for the day. The unusual activity a year ago was on the occasion of the announcement of the so-called anthracite coal combination, and it carried the price up from 57% to 65. Yesterday's activity resulted in a drop to 30%, and there was practically no rally from that figure. All of the bonds of the company, particularly the preference issues, made equally rapid progress toward lower prices.

the rate of more than a million and a quarter

Philadelphia was seemingly the heaviest seller, yet gave Wall street no explanation of its anxiety to get out of the securities. President McLeod, who is noted for his volubility when things are going his way, absolutely de-clined to be interviewed. That of itself was an ominous symptom, and encouraged the lears to sell as if the supply of stock was unlimited. Any one might easily have convinced himself that such was the case from the magnitude of the selling orders. Some of the orders seemed to be virtually unlimited as to quantity as well as to price. The excitement in the market for Distilling and Cattle Feeding when that stock broke wide open three weeks ago, was not to be compared to the physical and mental agitation of the mass of humanity that traded in more than half of the capital stock of the Reading company in two hours yesterday morning. When the strain was relaxed by the closing of the Exchange at noon the price of the stock was 4 % points lower than on Friday night, making the not loss for the two days nearly 10 points. The remainder of

the list was comparatively neglected. Taking 38 as the average price of yesterday's sales, it appears that the cash value of the stock traded in is nearly \$10,000,000. The dealings for the two days foot up about 900,-000 shares, or 100,000 shares more than the entire capital stock of the company. If the Stock Exchange Clearing House had not been established members of the Exchange would have to draw checks to-morrow for an aggregate of nearly \$20,000,000 against purchases of Reading stock.

And this suggests the inquiry, who has been buying all the Reading stock that has been sold the last two days? Of course, a large percentage of the trading represents the same stock passing through the hands of any num-

centage of the trading represents the same stock passing through the hands of any sumber of professional traders, but the vast amount of long stock which the McLeod syndicate has thrown over has found a resting place somewhere. Much of it may be temporarily ledged in brokers' offices, but as there has been no general speculation in the Stock Exchange since last month it does not stand to reason that the public has taken much of the stock. Besides, the public never buys on a declining market. Time may demonstrate that the control of the Reading Company has passed from Philadelphia to New York, and if so it will be mighty interesting to discover who are the new owners of the property.

The version of the beginning of the liquidation in Easding, generally accepted by Wall street yesterday as correct, is that the Philadelphia syndicate was unable to take sare of a lean on 50,000 shares of the stock, and a block of the bonds made by the Mercantile Trust Company, and that the collateral was sold out through Grant Brothers, who for years have lent the Trust Company's money on the Stock Exchange. It may be that the street obtained this notion because the brokerage firm mentioned was the first heavy seller of Reading at the opening on Friday. Advices from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon were that the selling was precipitated by the inability of the Reading Company to respond promptly to a sudden demand upon it for \$200,000. This statement, if true is not likely to promote confidence in the company's securities, for a corporation of the magnitude of Reading should, if properly and conservatively managed, know what all its demand obligations are and be prepared to meet them at any moment. It certainly ought to be in a position to draw a check for \$200,000 every day in the week.

position to draw a check for \$200,000 every day in the week.

The official explanation of the recalling of

any moment. It certainly ought to be in a position to draw a check for \$200,000 every day in the week.

The official explanation of the recalling of the company's pay cars yesterday is an evidence of bad management, concerning which there can be no dispute among railroad mea. It was suggested yesterday that the pay cars may have been recalled because the company had more pressing use for the money they contained than the payment of its employees. It is difficult to imagine an error in pay rolls that could not be rectified by telegraph, but necessitated the return of the paymasters to the Treasurer's office.

The stereotyped assertion from Philadelphia that the Beading syndicate still hold enough New York and New England stock to carry the next election for directors of that company found faw believers in Wall street, which has always been rather skeptical of the ability of Mr. McLeod to capture that property.

Philadelights, Feb. 18.—Thomas Dolan, a director of the Reading Railroad, is reported to have parted with all of his licading stock. He is said to have given the order to sell after an interview this morning with President McLeod.

A well-known financier, who conferred with President McLeod, said:

"Reading is perfectly sound. If I had \$5,000,000 I would not hesitate to loan it to the company. This break was caused by a sudden and imperative demand by a creditor for \$200,000. The company did not have that amount on hand, and its efforts to secure it created distrust. This led several large holders to unload their shares. The market, naturally soft on account of the unsettled monetary situation, was unable to absorb the heavy load. A had break occurred. This started the public. It was like a run on a bank. Reading's stability is now undergoing a crucial test. But it will come out all right. The runor that Reading had failed to secure in nothing in the condition of the seading half, McLeod and his associates have secured enough New England sock to carry the election on March 14. At the office of the Reading

LA BOURGOGNE RUNS AGROUND.

Three Turs Help to Pull Her Into the Safe Water of Gedney's Chausel.

The French line steamship La Bourgogne, with \$1,000,000 in gold aboard, shipped by Lazard Brothers, ran aground yesterday after-noon near buoy 3 in Gedney's Channel, while outward bound. Three tugs went to help the big ship off. Her own immense propeller began backing and churning up a little sea under her counter. The tugs puffed and snorted and strained at their hawsers, and at 3.35 o'clock La Bourgogne slid into the channel and went on her way to Havre. Among her passengers are Prof. and Mrs. John M. White, D. N. Huriburt, and Dr. Max Stern.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-President Harrison returned to Washington at 2:45 P. M. to-day from his visit to Benjies, Md. where he went in company with ex-Senator Bewell of New Jersey on a duck-shooting trip. He benefited in health by the trip, though he had poorsport, even the rabbit which he was reported to have shot having been killed by ex-Senator Sewell.

The President Didn't Shoot Auything.

Lutest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived Stramers H. H. Meier, from Southampton and Delaware, from Gonaives.

P. & W. F. & W. F. & W.
The Tyronga link cuffs should be worn with our for